

Algeria	16 S.	Luxembourg	21.00
Belgium	12 S.P.	Morocco	2.00
Denmark	3 D.K.	Netherlands	1.25
Eire	11 P.	Norway	4.75
Finland	2 F.M.	Portugal	10.00
France	2 F.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
Greece	15 Dr.	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Great Britain	10 P.	Turkey	2.25
India	Rs. 4.50	U.S. Military (Rm.)	60.25
Iran	20 Rls.	Yugoslavia	1.50 D.
Italy	250 Lire		
Israel	1.60 L.S.		

28,470

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1974

Established 1887

House Unit Votes, 27-11, to Recommend First Impeachment Article Against Nixon



Delegates to three-nation Geneva conference on Cyprus, from left, Greek Foreign Minister George Marros, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes, during Sunday morning session at UN's Palais des Nations.

Moscow Sending Envoy to Geneva As Turkey Stiffens Cyprus Terms

GENEVA, July 28 (AP)—The Soviet Union today intervened in a Cyprus crisis after Turkey suddenly stiffened its terms for a peace.

In Athens, Turkey proposed a summit conference as "head-of-government level" to solve the Cyprus problem. Greek government spokesman Panagiotis Lambreas said that Mr. Lambreas said the summit proposal was made by Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis. Mr. Lambreas could not say where or when the summit might be held.

Soviet Envoy

The Soviet Union is sending a special envoy to the Geneva conference of British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers to be able for consultation and observation, a British delegation spokesman said. Britain, Greece and Turkey are the guarantors of the 1960 independence treaty. The delegations of the three nations held a series of meetings here today. After hours of meetings, a British spokesman said that "things are going too well."

At the United Nations in New York, the Soviet Union tonight led for an urgent Security Council session to demand full implementation of a week-old UN resolution calling for a ceasefire, withdrawal of the 600 Greek officers of the Cyprus National Guard and an end to foreign military intervention, users reported.

In Athens, tonight, the government called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to demand alleged Turkish violations of the ceasefire agreement.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said the Foreign Office had been advised of the move.

The British identified the special envoy as Victor Minin, a 40-year-old career diplomat who was the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. His previous post was ambassador to Laos and he served Turkey from 1965 to 1968.

It seemed likely he would function as a counterpart to American Assistant Secretary of State William P. Buftum. The American, special representative of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, regularly conferred with the foreign ministers of Britain, Greece and Turkey.

The British delegation said it would have no objection to continuing to confer with a Soviet envoy as it has been doing with Buftum.

Support for Makarios

Earlier today the Soviet government demanded that Archbishop Makarios—still the island's acknowledged President—join the talks here. The people of Cyprus, a Moscow statement said, must have the right "to decide their

problems themselves" and should participate in "all international discussions of the Cyprus problem," including the present peace.

The Russians also called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops—British as well as Greek and Turkish—from the island. The Soviet statement accused some members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of trying to split Cyprus.

Moscow acted as Turkey hardened its attitude over arrangements for strengthening the truce and stabilizing Greek-Turkish relations in the island.

There was immediate speculation that the Turkish government, whose relations with the Soviet Union have improved lately, may have had foreknowledge of Moscow's action. A British source suggested that the two developments should be viewed together. "They are not isolated happenings," he commented.

In Athens, Mr. Kissinger gave the new Greek government strong assurances that Washington would back the Cyprus ceasefire. The New York Times reported. An American Embassy spokesman (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Portugal Removes Final Bar To Independence of Colonies

LISBON, July 28—Portugal has removed the last obstacle to granting independence to its three African territories, where it has fought costly wars for the last 13 years.

President Antonio de Spinoza said in a nationally televised address yesterday that the people of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea were ready to determine their own future.

"We are now open to all initiatives to start planning and executing the process of decolonization in Africa with the immediate acceptance of the right to political independence, to be proclaimed in terms and dates to be agreed upon," he said.

Gen. Spinoza said: "We are ready from now on to initiate the process of the transfer of power to the populations of Portugal's overseas territories, who are recognized as capable of it, namely [Portuguese] Guinea, Angola and Mozambique."

Second Homeland

Gen. Spinoza said Portugal would not "reject its responsibilities to the young nations and will remain a second homeland to their peoples." He said Portugal would also continue to give financial, economic and cultural support to the nations.

A spokesman for the Communist party called Gen. Spinoza's declaration courageous. He said: "It removes a cancer from the body of Portugal. It opens the door wide for independence."

People gathered in the streets in metropolitan Portugal to hail Gen. Spinoza's announcement. Politicians and the press also praised the decision.

There were reports that people also gathered in the streets and chanted Gen. Spinoza's name in Luanda, the capital of Angola; Lourenco Marques, the capital of Mozambique; and Bissau, the capital of Portuguese Guinea.

Political sources believe that the independence of each territory will be proclaimed when Gen. Spinoza visits it.

There was no official confirmation. However, the visits are expected to take place "very

soon," the source said, although no specific date has been announced.

In Luanda, the president of Angola's junta, Adm. Antonio Rosa Coutinho, announced today that he hoped a constitution for the country would be drawn up by the end of this week.

Adm. Rosa Coutinho also named the three members of the new junta charged with preparing Angola for self-government.

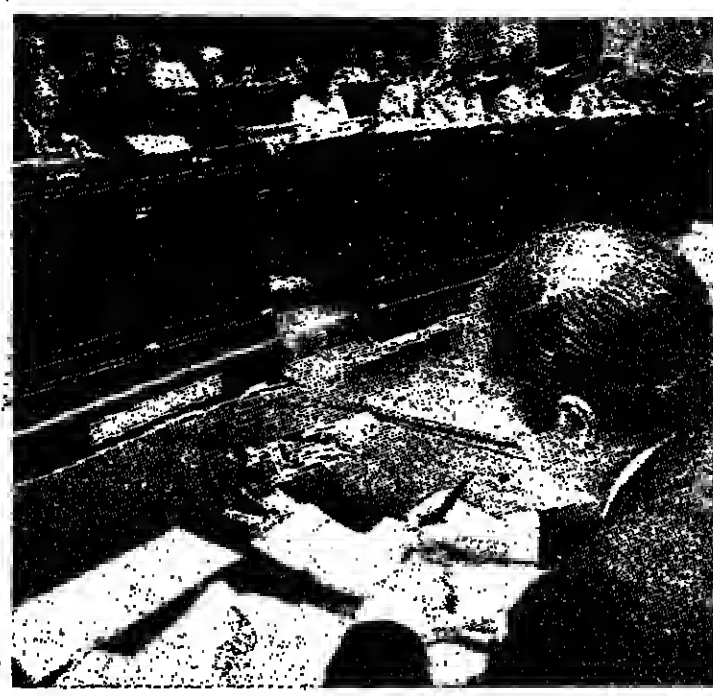
Adm. Rosa Coutinho arrived in Luanda last week to set up the junta.

Overseas Minister Antonio de (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Reinecke Convicted of Perjury on ITT Gift Calif. Official Faces 5-Year Prison Term



California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke stops to buy a newspaper before entering U.S. District Court in Washington Saturday to hear the guilty verdict in his perjury trial.



Garner Cline, associate general counsel of the House Judiciary Committee, recording the 27-11 decision.



Republican members of House Judiciary Committee. Rep. Edward Hutchinson (left) and Rep. Charles Sandman, after committee voted to recommend impeachment of President Nixon for obstruction of justice. Both men voted against the measure.

Second Formal Move to Topple U.S. President As Nation Watches on TV

By William Greider and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—When they woke up yesterday morning, the members of the House Judiciary Committee knew what they had to do.

"The clerk will call the roll," the committee chairman, Fess Rodino, said in his New Jersey accent. The moment was upon them. After 3 1/2 days of talk, tedious and sometimes raucous, the members at last had to cast their votes for history.

They shifted in their chairs and waited, some with an unbecoming expression, as though the event was too large for them, while the TV camera panned down the line and the clerk called the names.

Serious Moment

Everyone knew beforehand how it would come out, but still it was a serious moment. Rep. Ray Thornton, D-Ark., closed his eyes, as if in prayer. Rep. Edward Mezvinsky, D-Iowa, seemed to sag under the drama. Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., winced as his fellow Republican, Rep. Thomas Railsback of Illinois, voted to impeach their party's President.

"The clerk will report," Rep. Rodino said.

"Twenty-seven members have voted aye and 11 members have voted no," the clerk said.

Mr. Rodino concluded the drama. "Article 1 is adopted," he said. "and will be reported to the House." That awesome event, a Judiciary Committee recommendation to impeach the president, has happened only once before in the life of the republic. This time the nation watched on television.

Just before the vote, the President's bravest defender, Rep. Charles Sandman of New Jersey, had exclaimed, "What a difference 24 hours make!" and, for once, no one disagreed with him.

The committee's weary pro-impeachment majority had gone off to bed at midnight Friday, chagrined at its own performance. All day Friday, they had allowed themselves to be tormented by

demands from Rep. Sandman and others for the hard, specific facts to support the Watergate cover-up charge. Happlessly, they looked to each other—and their staff—for the reply that never came.

For three months they had been saturated with evidence, names and dates, snippets of Oval Office conversations, a veritable mountain of interlocking events.

It suddenly dawned on them that the folks back home watching television perhaps did not grasp that.

"We're talking about impeaching the President," said Rep. Walter Flowers, a swing vote from Tuscaloosa, Ala., "and you can't do that on pious platitudes. You've got to zap it out there."

Mr. Flowers, a Democratic moderate, was one of the bipartisan group of junior committee members who met yesterday morning and resolved to take things back in hand.

In short order, they agreed to (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Six Republicans Join Panel's 21 Democrats

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT).—The House Judiciary Committee voted 27 to 11 last night to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon on a charge that he personally engaged in a "course of conduct" designed to obstruct justice in the Watergate case.

This charge is the first to be lodged against a president by a House investigating body since 1868.

Six of the committee's Republicans joined all 21 Democrats in adopting the charge which will be debated in the full House next month along with other probable articles of impeachment.

Mr. Nixon would be subjected to a trial by the Senate should a majority of the House vote to approve the article of impeachment or either of two other articles the Judiciary Committee will debate this week. Should any one of the charges be proved to the satisfaction of two-thirds of the Senate, the President would be removed from office.

Specifically, the committee voted last night to charge that the President, in violation of his constitutional oath to uphold the law, "Engaged personally and through his subordinates or agents in a course of conduct or plan designed to delay, impede and obstruct the investigation" of the burglary of the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex June 17, 1972.

[A number of congressmen predicted today that the full House will vote for impeachment of Mr. Nixon, AP reported. One congressman said that at least a third of the Republicans in the House would back impeachment. Another foretold a 70-vote margin in favor of back impeachment. The Senate majority whip, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, said that the votes were not yet present for a Senate conviction but added that "the possibilities for conviction, I think, are growing daily."

[One of the committee Republicans who voted for the recommendation of impeachment, Rep. Caldwell Butler of Virginia, said today on a TV program that he expects the vote in the full House to mirror the margin in the committee. He gave the prediction that at least a third of the Republicans in the House would support impeachment. There are

Text of the impeachment article appears on page 3.

248 Democrats and 187 Republicans in the House.

[Another committee member, Rep. Ray Thornton of Arkansas, said that a number of Southern Democrats in the full House would vote for impeachment.

[The House Democratic leader, Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, who has often predicted that the House would approve impeachment by a margin of 60 votes or more, said today that impeachment would carry by at least 70 votes.

[Some members of the committee spent the day today refining the wording of other articles of impeachment. The committee reconvenes tomorrow morning to debate these articles.]

Nine Methods Listed

The article of impeachment voted last night listed nine methods by which Mr. Nixon was alleged to have carried out the plan to obstruct justice.

They included accusations that Mr. Nixon had made "false or misleading statements" to investigators, had concealed evidence of criminal wrongdoing, had counseled associates to commit perjury, had misused sensitive agencies of the government and had approved or allowed the payment of hush money to convicted criminals.

The decision of the Judiciary Committee came painfully, as many of the members noted, but after months of investigation and days of both decorous and discordant debate, with swiftness.

The outcome was signaled three days ago, in the rhetoric of the opening formal debate of the deliberations, but its arrival was, all the same, stunning.

The momentous nature of the decision, underlined in the words and the bearing of the congressmen who made it, and in the hush that fell over Room 2141 of the Rayburn House Office Building (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Tentative Impeachment Schedule

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP).—Following the House Judiciary Committee vote on impeachment, a timetable established by congressional leaders calls for the full House to conclude its impeachment work by the end of August.

And then, if the House votes to impeach President Nixon, the Senate trial is expected to begin in late September, according to the tentative timetable.

Recommendations by the Judiciary Committee will go first to the House Rules Committee, which determines how much time the full House can devote to individual bills. In the case of articles of impeachment, the Rules Committee is expected to be asked to approve between 60 and 100 hours of discussion and voting on the floor.

House action requires only majority approval to effect an impeachment.

The Senate trial, expected to take two or three months, requires a two-thirds majority to remove the President from office.

2 Allies Spurned Counsel

Conflicting Impulses Tied Up U.S. Diplomacy Over Cyprus

By Murray Marder and Lawrence Stern

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—For two weeks this month, the military regime in Athens spurned appeals from Washington to "refrain from violence"—settling the scene for its own destruction and the still possible prospect of war between Greece and Turkey.

From the onset of the Cyprus crisis, U.S. diplomacy has been hostage to the rush of events which sprang from the nationalistic rivalries between two minor Aegean powers which form the southern flank of NATO.

On two critical occasions in the confrontation—the overthrow of Archbishop Makarios in Nicosia and Turkey's invasion of Cyprus—the United States found itself in the role of a helpless giant whose advice was disregarded by its two quarreling Mediterranean allies and military clients.

In Washington, it was a period of anxious waiting. There was a sense of frustration within the U.S. foreign policy bureaucracy at what an official here called the "tyranny of the weak" over U.S. power.

Acerbic Words

In the acerbic words of a senior official within the administration, "Somewhere in the world there must be a school where foreign governments learn how to con Americans."

The U.S. response to the onsets of war over Cyprus wobbled between conflicting impulses.

On the one hand, there was the Nixon administration's well established bonds of cordiality with the Athens regime. Also, at the highest level of the administration, there was a perception of Archbishop Makarios as a "Mediterranean Castro," a leader of dubious loyalty to Washington who juggled with the politics of nonalignment to his own advantage.

There also was a growing disenchantment among senior officials both in the Pentagon and State Department with what a spokesman called the "unpredictable and erratic" behavior by the Athens regime, which took power in a coup from the military government of President George Papadopoulos on Nov. 25.

Soured on Regime

The Pentagon, particularly, had soured on the Athens regime, and its strongman, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, because of the increasingly adverse political and economic climate in Greece for the thousands of military personnel and dependents in the "home port" facility for the Sixth Fleet. Negotiations with the regime on use of other bases in Greece also were faltering.

"They were talking obstacles. They were asking an unacceptable high price. We were in a position of supporting by our presence a regime we were not excited about," a Pentagon official said.

These and other considerations all came into play to muddle the U.S. response to the approaching collision over an island which has long strategic priority to the United States.

The overriding consideration from Washington's standpoint was to avert war between two armies built and trained by the United States to support a military alliance against a common enemy—the Soviet Union—with whom the Nixon administration was establishing a diplomatic détente.

Soviet Role

By all accounts, the Soviet role throughout the confrontation on its Balkan frontier was far more harmonious with U.S. objectives than that of either U.S. ally. The crisis in the Aegean was not without its ironies.

Unlike the situation in the October Arab-Israeli war, the United States could not claim surprise or faulty intelligence in Cyprus.

As long as three weeks before the event, according to an official estimate, the CIA provided a hard and unequivocal warning of impending aggressive designs in the Athens junta against Archbishop Makarios.

The U.S. government's advance knowledge of the coup is the subject of extensive waffling in the bureaucracy—with some sources saying that the CIA's alert was the last chorus in a

recurrent refrain, like the boy who cried "Wolf," others suggesting it was vaguely formulated and therefore not taken seriously.

"The claim that intelligence did not warn Klistinger properly is . . . and he knows that, and has admitted it privately," said a governmental intelligence officer who was deeply involved in the events.

Steady Stream

The evidence shows that from mid-June there was a steady stream of warnings from the U.S. Embassy in Athens of rising tension between the junta and Archbishop Makarios. It led to the futile flurry of warning cables from Washington to Athens imploring Gen. Ioannidis to call off any invasion plans.

Why did the Turks proceed with the invasion? The official view in Washington was that they were still smarting from the humiliating treatment they received at the hands of the Johnson administration in the Cyprus crises of 1964 and 1967.

In Nicosia, Sampson, President of Cyprus for five days following the coup, the Turks saw the greatest provocation they have faced in recent years, a fanatic Greek nationalist bent on achieving the Greek dream of Enosis—the union of Cyprus and Greece.

By a twist of circumstance, the Turkish invasion proved to be the catalyst for achieving a diplomatic détente in Athens which drew universal applause, although no one planned it that way. It shattered the prestige of the Athens regime and paved the way for its replacement by a civilian government pledged to restore civil liberties in Greece.

The one achievement to which U.S. officials point as the fruit of a preconceived strategy was the achievement of a cease-fire—however tenuous it may be—negotiated by Mr. Kissinger, and the resultant restoration of NATO unity.

Neither Archbishop Makarios, with his Byzantine sense of maneuver, nor Mr. Kissinger, with his highly conceptual diplomacy, could have anticipated interacting with the Turks to produce a more striking, unintended result—a civilian government in Greece.

Portugal Removes Final Bar To Independence of Colonies

(Continued from Page 1)

Almeida Santos said three Army officers had left to begin forming a Mozambique junta.

Mr. Rosa Coutinho and Mr. Almeida Santos said the juntas would form civilian governments that would include representatives of the independence movement and other political opinion.

The civilians would take over the running of the countries when the juntas left.

In Algiers, Luis Cabral, the President of Guinea-Bissau, the insurgent-proclaimed republic in Portuguese Guinea, said today the declaration by Gen. Spínola was "a historic act."

"We believe that the foundation has been laid for the continuation of negotiations with a view of a definitive settlement of the conflict which opposes our people and Portugal," he said.

Peace negotiations between Portugal and representatives of Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique liberation movements ended inconclusively two months ago. Talks were not started on a government level with Angola. Fighting has ended in Portuguese Guinea and Angola, but has been continuing in Mozambique. The wars were the main reason for the April 25 coup which put Gen. Spínola in power.

In Lourenço Marques, a school teacher, Carlos Nunes, said: "It is about time; now Mozambique can really be a great country."

An African, Samuel Thanga, commented: "At last we are free. At least Frelimo [the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique] can run the country. We do not want the whites to go away, we need everybody." A taxi driver said: "This is the end. We have been sold out."

The Israeli government, restrained tonight from making good its threat to expel a group of Jewish settlers from territory in occupied Jordan, where they have been squatting for four days to seek a claim to Israel's present borders.

Three hours after the official deadline for the settlers' ouster, the army had received no order to take action against the 150 squatters and their estimated 1,000 supporters.

Israeli informants said the expulsion would probably take place early tomorrow. Meanwhile, the settlers—rabbi, college personnel, youths wearing skullcaps, wives and children—bedded down in an unused railroad station or in tents.

They sang, clapped hands and listened to their leaders exhort them "never to relinquish our claim to the whole promised land of Israel."

Portugal Reports 104 Cholera Cases

LISBON, July 28 (Reuters).—A total of 104 cases of cholera, seven fatal, were confirmed in Portugal in the week ending last Thursday, health authorities reported yesterday.

It brings the total since the outbreak began in April to 645 cases, 18 of which have been fatal. The main areas were Lisbon, with 26 cases, and Oporto, with 49. The previous week's total was 58.

35 Political Prisoners Pardoned by Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, June 28 (UPI).—The Coordinating Committee of the armed forces said today that amnesty had been granted to 35 Ethiopian political prisoners.

Political sources said most of the prisoners were jailed by the government that was ousted five months ago by the armed forces.



Cyprits in Athens demonstrate against alleged "cruelities" by Turkish troops in Cyprus. Some demanded to be shipped to Cyprus so that they could join the National Guard.

Turks Said to Continue Cyprus Troop Buildup

NICOSIA, July 28 (AP).—Turkish helicopters, merchant ships and navy landing craft poured more troops and armor into Cyprus today for the ninth straight day since Turkey invaded the island.

But this reinforcement made no move to advance beyond the 200-square-mile area the Turks hold between Nicosia and the northern seaport of Kyrenia. Turkish lines have been static since yesterday, after Greek Cypriot President Glafos Clerides threatened to resume fighting because of alleged Turkish cease-fire violations.

More than 30 American-made Patton tanks were seen moving south on the highway from Kyrenia to the capital. Turkish troops were digging into defensive positions in olive groves and mountain passes.

Up to 20,000 Neutral diplomats and military experts have estimated that the invasion force numbers 15,000 to 20,000 men, supported by heavy artillery and more than 200 tanks.

The military buildup contrasted with calm in the Greek quarter of Nicosia and southern towns and villages.

A few civilians went to the beaches and swimming pools. Many Nicosians visited a special Red Cross center set up to trace friends and relatives missing in the three days of fighting before the cease-fire on Monday.

There were no complete lists of casualties, refugees or damage estimates.

Turkish Spread Message All signs pointed to a lengthy occupation in Turkish-held areas. The Turks have established a civil administration and Turkish planes have dropped leaflets urging Greek Cypriots to regard the island as liberated.

Meanwhile, the Turkish Cypriot minority leader, Rauf Denkash, in an interview, described the invasion troops as a "peace-keeping force."

"The Turkish Army is not here to invade Cyprus but to save Cyprus from the Greeks," Mr. Denkash said. "They are here in great numbers so it is no use to fight it out; the only way is a negotiated settlement."

"The Turkish Army will leave as soon as its mission is achieved and a settlement is arranged," Mr. Denkash said. The Turkish Cypriot minority and its leader received economic and political equality.

"The Greek side has to abandon its attitude that Cyprus is theirs, that they can dictate and the others have to agree," he added.

"Cyprus has to remain independent, and the Turks have to have their own separate geographical areas for their own security," he said.

Peruvian Regime Seizes Control Of 7 Newspapers

LIMA, July 28 (UPI).—Armed policemen seized control of the capital's seven newspapers yesterday for the Peruvian military government.

Stock in the newspapers was transferred to the government, which took power in a coup six years ago. A government spokesman said the seven newspapers would now be owned and operated by organizations supporting the government's "revolution of the armed forces."

The change had been widely rumored in the two months since President Juan Velasco Alvarado denounced newspapers as "counter-revolutionary."

U.S. Delays Plan to Exchange Envoys With East Germany

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT).—The United States has decided to delay exchanging ambassadors to the East German government even though the two governments have reached an agreement on the essential points of diplomatic relations, an administration official said yesterday.

The pause will be used to see whether East Germany and the Soviet Union carry out their recent threat to impede access to West Berlin because of West Germany's plan to establish a federal agency there.

State Department officials had said earlier that the United States planned to announce an exchange of ambassadors with East Germany this week. The change apparently resulted from talks President Nixon had with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany Friday in San Clemente, Calif.

Ulster Town Hit By 5 IRA Bombs

BELFAST, July 28 (UPI).—The Irish Republican Army planted five bombs which exploded within a 30-minute span in the county Antrim town of Portlough yesterday, police said.

Police said IRA telephone warnings preceded the explosions. The downtown area was evacuated and there were no casualties. Suite bombs exploded in four Portlough pubs and a car bomb exploded in the main street. Portlough is 30 miles north of Belfast.

Mexican Troops Kill 4 Abductors

MEXICO CITY, July 28 (Reuters).—Mexican troops killed four kidnappers in a gunbattle yesterday and rescued two students who had been held for ransom, police reported.

The two students, one the son of a wealthy industrialist, were kidnapped on July 15. Police said they killed 210 persons in this city of 5.7 million. Sao Paulo hospitals are now treating 1,700 meningitis cases, officials said.

Journal do Brasil estimated that 4,000 persons, most of them children, have the contagious disease of the brain and nervous system.

Oil States Seen Amassing \$1 Trillion by '81

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—The Arab oil-producing bloc could have more than \$1 trillion to invest in the United States and other countries by 1985, according to a confidential study by the World Bank.

That is 10 times the total \$100 billion book value of current U.S. investments overseas and 100 times the value of all the gold now held by the U.S. government.

In short, the staggering amount of money building up in the treasuries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries promises to revolutionize economic and power relationships in the world within 10 years.

The World Bank report, which has a "not-for-public-use" admonition on its cover, states that OPEC countries will be so rich that they will find "massive" overseas investments "unavoidable."

Officials at the Treasury Department, at the size of OPEC reserves projected by the World Bank in its Background Paper No. 3, entitled "Prospects for the Developing Countries," report No. 477.

Specifically, that report stated: "The accumulated reserves of all OPEC countries could rise to \$250 billion in 1980 and about \$1,200 billion (\$1.2 trillion) by 1985. Massive outflows in some form will therefore be unavoidable."

The reason outside investment will be "unavoidable," the report said, is that OPEC countries will have more money "than could be effectively absorbed by their domestic economies in the short term."

Iran, in announcing last week its purchase of one-fourth of Germany's Krupp steel manufacturing interests, was showing the world the thin edge of this new money.

World Bank report No. 477, circulating among embassies here but not yet released to the public, paints this picture:

"The United States and other importers of OPEC oil will face trouble driving prices down for the next few years but may be able to make a better bargain in the late 1970s. This would mean at least three more years of high gasoline prices for Americans."

The World Bank based its oil price forecast on the "built-in" demand growth for OPEC oil during the next three to four years, "coupled with a slight increase in OPEC production."

Stock in the United States would go up only slightly in that period and that the United States would take a while to find alternative sources of energy.

OPEC nations in the 1978-80 period could produce "considerably" more oil than they are producing now and allow prices to fall so far that programs such as President Nixon's "Project Independence," to make the United States self-sufficient in energy by 1980, would be undermined.

The long-run outlook—1980-1995—saw oil prices rising again

as demand outpaces increased OPEC production, a situation that would stimulate such programs as Project Independence.

In this period, the World Bank stated "OPEC's share of the world energy market and its influence on oil prices will double."

A big question about Arab countries and their allies in OPEC is how to price their oil to do them the most good.

But opting for all-out oil production by 1980-1985 beyond "is clearly inconsistent" with the justice of keeping up the price of oil, the World Bank said.

However, keeping production down and prices up would "the difficult problem of how to distribute the overall demand OPEC oil among its member countries," the report said.

A compromise strategy, bank said, would be to let prices gradually compete with the cost of producing energy from non-OPEC sources.

Dutch Say Resident Chinese Pushing Drug Smuggling, U.S.

By Alan Tillier

AMSTERDAM, July 28 (NYT).—Chinese living in the Netherlands are being trapped by gambling den operators into becoming drug runners between the Far East and Europe, according to a senior Dutch police official.

Detective Chief Superintendent Gerard Toornstra, head of the Amsterdam narcotics squad, elaborated on the "Dutch connection," which was disclosed last week by Interpol, and Paul Knight, director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in Europe and the Middle East.

Thirteen Chinese, each carrying up to 11 pounds of "brown sugar" heroin, have been arrested at City Airport this year. All were going on to Amsterdam. Other Chinese who landed at City or Brussels airport have reached the Netherlands by train and car.

Their market is both the local Chinese community and the rapidly increasing number of heroin addicts in the densely populated Rotterdam triangle.

American Immigration Some U.S. agents have said recently that "Holland is sinking beneath a sea of drug addiction."

"That is American exaggeration," Mr. Toornstra says. "But the heroin problem is becoming serious, with 3,000 known addicts, mostly Dutch but some Americans, French and Italians."

"The Chinese introduced heroin. There are 7,000 to 8,000 Chinese in Holland, half of them here illegally. When we find these illegals they have no passports but say they are from Hong Kong. The Hong Kong authorities tell us they don't know them."

The illegal Chinese, many of whom work in Chinese restaurants and hotels, are used by drug gangs to spread heroin. Chinese who run up large debts in the gambling clubs are sent from Amsterdam to Hong Kong and Singapore to pick up heroin.

Some Dutch police officers think the "French police" were previously too lax in allowing heroin to be smuggled through controls. In recent months cooperation between Dutch, French and American narcotics squads has improved, however.

Chinatowns Gangs The Chinese heroin gangs are centered in Amsterdam's Chinatown in the Jordaan district, next to the old Jewish quarter. The Chinese keep to themselves and it is very difficult for us to penetrate their society," a Dutch narcotics agent said.

The rising flow of narcotics into the Netherlands has led the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to set up a new office in The Hague staffed by two agents. Their main task is to discover whether any of the Chinese are being shipped to the United States.

The large "population" of heroin users is not the only at-

Report by World Bank

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Iran, in announcing last week its purchase of one-fourth of Germany's Krupp steel manufacturing interests, was showing the world the thin edge of this new money.

World Bank report No. 477, circulating among embassies here but not yet released to the public, paints this picture:

"The United States and other importers of OPEC oil will face trouble driving prices down for the next few years but may be able to make a better bargain in the late 1970s. This would mean at least three more years of high gasoline prices for Americans."

The World Bank based its oil price forecast on the "built-in" demand growth for OPEC oil during the next three to four years, "coupled with a slight increase in OPEC production."

Stock in the United States would go up only slightly in that period and that the United States would take a while to find alternative sources of energy.

OPEC nations in the 1978-80 period could produce "considerably" more oil than they are producing now and allow prices to fall so far that programs such as President Nixon's "Project Independence," to make the United States self-sufficient in energy by 1980, would be undermined.

The long-run outlook—1980-1995—saw oil prices rising again

as demand outpaces increased OPEC production, a situation that would stimulate such programs as Project Independence.

In this period, the World Bank stated "OPEC's share of the world energy market and its influence on oil prices will double."

A big question about Arab countries and their allies in OPEC is how to price their oil to do them the most good.

But opting for all-out oil production by 1980-1985 beyond "is clearly inconsistent" with the justice of keeping up the price of oil, the World Bank said.

However, keeping production down and prices up would "the difficult problem of how to distribute the overall demand OPEC oil among its member countries," the report said.

A compromise strategy, bank said, would be to let prices gradually compete with the cost of producing energy from non-OPEC sources.

Dutch Say Resident Chinese Pushing Drug Smuggling, U.S.

By Alan Tillier

AMSTERDAM, July 28 (NYT).—Chinese living in the Netherlands are being trapped by gambling den operators into becoming drug runners between the Far East and Europe, according to a senior Dutch police official.

Detective Chief Superintendent Gerard Toornstra, head of the Amsterdam narcotics squad, elaborated on the "Dutch connection," which was disclosed last week by Interpol, and Paul Knight, director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in Europe and the Middle East.

Thirteen Chinese, each carrying up to 11 pounds of "brown sugar" heroin, have been arrested at City Airport this year. All were going on to Amsterdam. Other Chinese who landed at City or Brussels airport have reached the Netherlands by train and car.

Their market is both the local Chinese community and the rapidly increasing number of heroin addicts in the densely populated Rotterdam triangle.

American Immigration Some U.S. agents have said recently that "Holland is sinking beneath a sea of drug addiction."

"That is American exaggeration," Mr. Toornstra says. "But the heroin problem is becoming serious, with 3,000 known addicts, mostly Dutch but some Americans, French and Italians."

"The Chinese introduced heroin. There are 7,000 to 8,000 Chinese in Holland, half of them here illegally. When we find these illegals they have no passports but say they are from Hong Kong. The Hong Kong authorities tell us they don't know them."

The illegal Chinese, many of whom work in Chinese restaurants and hotels, are used by drug gangs to spread heroin. Chinese who run up large debts in the gambling clubs are sent from Amsterdam to Hong Kong and Singapore to pick up heroin.

Some Dutch police officers think the "French police" were previously too lax in allowing heroin to be smuggled through controls. In recent months cooperation between Dutch, French and American narcotics squads has improved, however.

Chinatowns Gangs The Chinese heroin gangs are centered in Amsterdam's Chinatown in the Jordaan district, next to the old Jewish quarter. The Chinese keep to themselves and it is very difficult for us to penetrate their society," a Dutch narcotics agent said.

The rising flow of narcotics into the Netherlands has led the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to set up a new office in The Hague staffed by two agents. Their main task is to discover whether any of the Chinese are being shipped to the United States.

The large "population" of heroin users is not the only at-

'Wine Lake,' New Surplus For the EEC

By David Hawthorn

BRUSSELS, July 28 (NYT).—The Common Market is in a fix of being swamped by a glut of at least 8 million hectoliters of French and Italian table wine that is distilled, at the community's expense, into commercial alcohol this year.

"First a beef mountain, now wine lake," lamented an official this weekend. The community's common wine policy had the effect of increasing producers' incomes and giving them an incentive to produce more wine in much greater quantities than consumers will buy.

Last year's wine harvest was "very large," larger than usual, excessive quantity of wine available has depressed whole prices this year by an average of 45 per cent. Table wines selling to consumers at approximately the same levels profit can get for distilling.

Anti-Chaos Measure To prevent chaos on the wine market, the EEC has undertaken until Sept. 30 to pay producers who distill unwanted wine. The payment depends on the degree of alcoholic content.

By a conservative estimate EEC officials here admit the cost could reach the Common Market approximately \$13 million (about \$130 million) in intervention subsidies.

In April of last year, an outcry was raised over the EEC of 200,000 tons of surplus wine to Russia at sharply reduced prices. Last week it was reported that 80,000 tons of surplus was sold by private traders in EEC to Russia at 17 per cent below world market prices.

Convict in Texas Again Threatened To Kill Hostage

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, July (UPI).—Freddy Gomez Carr, suspected of killing 50 persons has threatened again to kill 11 hostages he has held in Texas State Penitentiary for 10 days.

Newsman talked to Carrace special phone yesterday said that he was getting ready to make a break from the prison.

"I'm sure I can't give you more information," he said. "The penitentiary is giving up. I'm a reasonable man but if they do come through I'll do what I have to do."

When asked if that meant he would kill the hostages, Carr said, "If need be, if I'm provoked."

Carrace, 34, is suspected of killing at least 50 persons during an alleged drug smuggling business in Texas and Mexico. He held up in a prison classic with two other convicts who were holding guard, a priest, a male teacher, four women librarians and three women inmates.

Suit Is Dismissed On Nixon Estate

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT).—The U.S. District Court Judge, George Hart Jr., has dismissed a law suit by two members of Congress charging that President Nixon illegally and unconstitutionally used as much as \$1 million to improve his estate Key Biscayne, Fla., and a Glencoe, Calif.

Judge Hart ruled that the House Select Committee on Assassinations, D.C., had standing to sue about the improvements on Mr. Nixon's home and should seek congressional action.

The suit had been directed against the General Services Administration, the Secret Service and the President. It asked Mr. Nixon be required to repay to the U.S. Treasury all the money which the congressmen said had been spent improperly on homes.

Wspapers Around World The Big Headlines to Vote

Don, July 28 (Reuters).—The reaction to the vote in the House Judiciary Committee was muted even though a conviction would have international repercussions.

ry Convicts inecke in jury Case

Continued from Page 1

In his own recognition, conviction carries a maximum penalty of five years in or a fine of \$2,000, or both. There was no count before the jury. Reinecke was indicted on three counts of having the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 19, 1972, when it was during the hearing a nomination of Richard Nixon to be attorney general.

Count was dismissed at the court's request before the 12 days ago. A second count was dismissed by Judge during the trial for reasons of vagueness. The remaining count charged Reinecke with having lied in four responses to questions by Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., he said he had informed Attorney General John Mitchell at a meeting on Sept. 17, of the offer of \$400,000 by international Telephone & Telegraph Corp. for the Republican Convention, it held in San Diego.

Government contended that Mitchell had been indicted in a telephone call on Sept. 17, 1971. The significance of the dates was that in April 1971, Nixon was going forward settlement of three anti-suits against TIT, and by which they had been settled, TIT allowed to retain the Ford Fire Insurance Co. trial, which had been ended by some friction between Parker and Mr. Cox, ended in confusion and bitterness.

his instructions to the jury after the trial, the judge had based the indictment on four responses to Brooke's questions and, if the found that the defendant lied in only one response, it still return a verdict of guilty on the whole count.

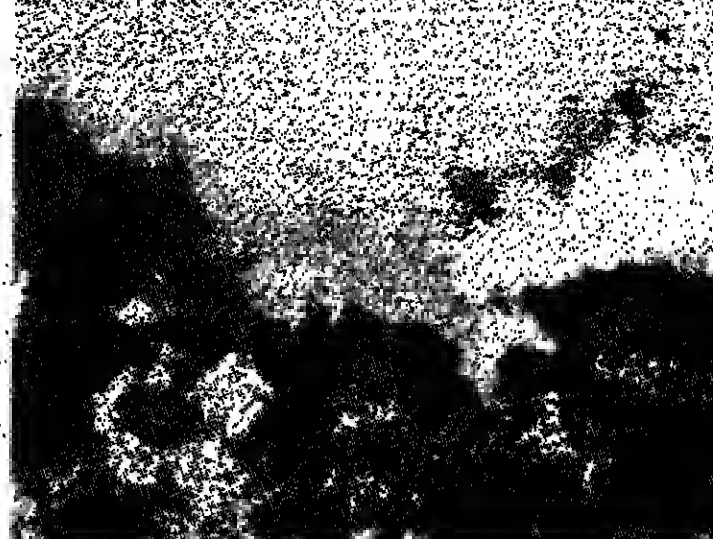
sterday, the jury sent a note Judge Parker, because one at least wanted to know, if the jury was unanimous in verdict of guilty to response, it was necessary to return a guilty verdict. The jury's conference, in which chambers with Mr. Cox the government prosecutor, and Davis, followed.

ally, the jury was called in Judge Parker repeated his instructions. Mr. Cox said for a mistrial on the day that the judge's charge at time, after eight hours of session, was coercive. The jury angrily denied the motion for a mistrial. The jury was out only about 15 minutes. The foreman advised that the jury had reached its agreement on the first responses by Reinecke to San. Fox's questions but then guilty on the fourth day.

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First Impeachment Article Is Voted, 27-11

(Continued from Page 1)

ing as the roll was called, was unmistakable. Not since 1936, when the House impeached and the Senate removed Judge Haskett Rafter from the U. S. District Court in Florida, had any government official faced the process of a congressional judgment of his conduct.

Mr. Nixon will be only the 13th American official in history—and the only President since Andrew Johnson was impeached but acquitted 100 years ago—to face in formal charges the ultimate, potential political penalty of forced removal from high office through impeachment.

House leaders have made tentative arrangements to begin impeachment debate by the middle of next month. The completion of the drafting of the charges by the Judiciary Committee, probably tomorrow or Tuesday, will be followed by the committee's preparation of a formal report detailing the evidence on which the recommendations are based.

Some people surely will question the decision, Rep. Flowers said. But he added that he was certain that, given the evidence and the responsibility, "they, my friends, would do the same if they were in this unhappy place."

Although the committee will still consider the addition of two or more other articles of impeachment, the debate and decisions on them are likely to be anti-climactic. The vote last night began the process that can end only in the refusal of the House to continue it or in the decision of the Senate to convict or acquit Mr. Nixon.

On Post-Dated Deed to Archives Probers Feel Nixon Knew of Tax Irregularities

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, July 28 (WP).—Last Dec. 9, President Nixon, with much fanfare, made public his 1969-72 income tax returns and invited the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to review the controversial deductions taken for his gift of vice-presidential papers to the National Archives.

Mr. Nixon did not disclose that, only a day earlier, he had been notified that the Internal Revenue Service was reopening a full audit of his 1971 and 1972 returns. Instead, Mr. Nixon's statement referred to the original, cursory IRS audit, implying that the IRS had no further questions.

The Internal Revenue Service reviewed the deductions Mr. Nixon said, "and advised me that they were correctly reported."

In fact, the IRS advised the President in a letter delivered Dec. 7 that he was being re-audited. That evening, according to IRS Commissioner Donald Alexander, the White House sent for copies of Mr. Nixon's tax returns.

These and other details of Mr. Nixon's personal finances emerge from a 532-page House Judiciary Committee book of impeachment evidence released on Friday.

According to the committee's summary of evidence, Mr. Alexander personally decided on the re-audit in order to protect the integrity of the IRS. He felt that questions raised in the press and elsewhere "would have caused the examination of the returns of any other taxpayer."

Mr. Alexander advised then-Treasury Secretary George Shultz of his decision. Mr. Alexander's notes of the Nov. 28 meeting were: "Secretary said: 'Go ahead, said he would talk to Gen. Haig. Said lawyers would cause downfall of govt.'"

Mr. Alexander said he is the White House chief of staff. Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., the chairman of the congressional joint committee, agreed to investigate Mr. Nixon's taxes, but, according to committee aides, Rep. Mills at the time was probably unaware that the IRS had begun its own investigation.

Eventually both the IRS and the joint committee determined that the tax deduction for the papers, valued at \$76,000, was improper, and Mr. Nixon was billed for a total tax deficiency of \$432,787.13.

The IRS assessed a negligence penalty, but did not accuse Mr. Nixon of tax fraud. The Judiciary Committee staff summary, however, concluded from additional evidence that President Nixon was aware when he signed his 1969 tax return that the dating of the gift as of March 27, 1969, was untrue.

The 1969 Tax Reform Act, enacted in December, 1969, retroactively eliminated deductions for gifts of papers made after July 25, 1969.

As evidence that the earlier date was fraudulently claimed after the fact, the staff cites the testimony of Ralph Newman, who appraised Mr. Nixon's papers. Mr. Newman told the committee staff that he did not make the appraisal until November, 1969, nearly five months after the cutoff date.

Mr. Newman testified that he had been to meet Mr. Nixon on a White House receiving line on Nov. 16, 1969. Mr. Newman said Mr. Nixon commented that he thought the estimate was high.

Date of Gift

Mr. Newman said that he believed Mr. Nixon had not made a gift on the date later claimed. "I thought he'd blown it," Mr. Newman testified.

The Judiciary Committee documents also reveal that the IRS has asked special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski to launch a grand jury investigation of possible fraud charges against Mr. Newman, two former Nixon aides, and two tax lawyers.

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'Removal From Office'

If the Judiciary Committee is a microcosm of the House of Representatives, as well as its delegated agent, there is little reason to doubt that the House will decide that the President of the United States, in the solemn words of the committee's first charge, "warrants impeachment and trial and removal from office."

It is possible, of course, that the House as a whole will react differently to the evidence presented to it by the committee. The Judiciary Committee has had a special responsibility, a special proximity, with the events constituting Watergate. Its conclusions were based on a familiarity with a mass of material that few members of the House, outside the committee, will be able or willing to acquire.

This is the true practical effect of the question of "specificity" which engaged the committee during the debate on the first article, and its charges. Defenders of the President have argued that the generalities alleged in describing Mr. Nixon's "course of conduct" violate the defendant's rights in terms of criminal law. But they also would help him in the fundamentally political process, among those who find the evidence of wrongdoing only implicit, those who believe that his course of conduct was neither evil enough nor destructive enough of the American system to warrant reversing the popular judgment of 1972, or those who simply don't want their constituents to find them guilty of political patricide.

The dilemma is real enough for many congressmen. On the one hand, there is the danger of setting a precedent for pres-

idential removal by his political opponents on Capitol Hill. On the other is the threat of condoning for future generations, as well as for the present one, a "course of conduct" which almost no one even tries to justify. Then there is the dichotomy between Mr. Nixon in the Oval Office, as revealed so starkly in the tapes, and the President in Moscow, Peking, Cairo or wherever, as pictured in state documents and public speeches. This, too, is real, and forces a choice in the national interest.

Then, of course, there is the Senate. If the Judiciary Committee reflects the attitude of the House, Richard Nixon will be impeached; if it foreshadows that of the Senate, he will be convicted, since the majority of the committee which voted for the first article of impeachment, impressive enough if carried over into the full House, would assure the two-thirds required for conviction by the Senate.

Much can happen to change the tides of opinion and judgment which now prevail. More evidence will doubtless be elicited, for or against Mr. Nixon. The vote in the committee cannot be taken as a true test of how either the House or Senate will vote. But this much can be said now, the Judiciary Committee, acting in the full light of television publicity, conducted itself with great dignity and appreciation of the grave issues before it. And its action thus constitutes the weightiest presentation of the case for impeachment that has yet been made, whether by publicists or politicians, by lawyers or academicians. And that in itself may have a powerful effect upon the outcome of the Watergate proceedings.

Trouble in South Korea

Late in 1972, President Park of South Korea conducted a virtual coup against his own government, installing martial law and setting himself on a course of arbitrary one-man rule which has steadily intensified since. "We can no longer sit idle while wasting our precious national power in imitating the systems of others," Mr. Park said to those who had hoped that American-introduced democracy would put down roots in Korea. But what apologists call the "Korean style of democracy" has now become so repressive as to raise the question of whether dictatorship flourishes more on the north or the 38th parallel, the dividing line with Communist North Korea, or on the south.

Hundreds if not thousands of political opponents have been arrested, including students (students toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorship in 1960, every Korean recalls), Christians, intellectuals and every manner of political rival real and imagined. Upwards of a dozen political foes have just been sentenced to death in a trial in which few observers could perceive evidence of due process. Among them is the country's leading poet, Kim Chi Ha, previously arrested and beaten for a poem. The man Mr. Park defeated at the polls in 1971, Kim Dae Jung, who was kidnapped from Japan and brought home last year, faces trial now for alleged campaign violations dating back to 1967. One can now be sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in South Korea for petitioning peacefully for changes in the martial law constitution under which Mr. Park rules.

Unsurprisingly, President Park regularly invokes the cause of national security, claiming that dangers emanating from North Korea justify his measures at home. And it is so that North-South Korean relations remain tense. Their incipient political dialogue, begun two years ago, is frozen. Military incidents continue. North Korea, for all its talk of a "peaceful revolution," is itself a rogue regime. But there is nonetheless a hint that Seoul may be manipulating the foreign security threat to help create the proper rationale for domestic repression. North Korea had no cause to

sink a South Korean patrol boat in international waters in a well publicized incident a few weeks ago. Yet the boat was sailing a few miles further north, and a bit closer to North Korea's territorial waters, than such boats normally go.

Whether President Park is stifling opposition faster than he is creating it is the central question of Korean politics today. It is a question which must trouble Americans as well as Koreans. For the fact is that the United States is the principal foreign patron of South Korea. Some 40,000 American troops remain there from the Korean war. American aid is extensive—in the \$200-\$300 million range. The familiar dilemma for Americans is, of course, that not only does American support keep South Korea independent, but American support allows President Park to keep fastening his dictatorship on the land. The administration's answer is simply unacceptable. Asked in Congress on Wednesday about the Korean excesses, Secretary of State Kissinger said that "where we believe the national interest is at stake, we proceed even when we don't approve."

Is there no possibility for a break in this intolerable situation? The continuing American presence in South Korea has been justified in recent years as a source of confidence for Seoul while Seoul worked out a new political relationship with the North. But that relationship is not moving ahead. Military and food aid has been offered on the basis that the South Korean economy needed it. But the South Korean economy is doing well otherwise, all things considered. Seoul insists that the American troops remain vital but its nationalism pushes it tacitly to assert that it does not need an American crutch for all time. We continue to believe that the essential elements of the American presence in South Korea should be altered only by a process that takes into account the need to provide for stability in East Asia as a whole. But a large and growing cause of instability in East Asia now is the police rule of the Park regime.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ending Fascist Rule

For the second time in little over three months, the prison gates have opened in Europe to release tens of thousands of political prisoners—first in Portugal and now in Greece. It needs only a new era of post-Franco liberalization in Spain for Western Europe to be free of all forms of fascist rule for the first time in half a century. If only this liberalizing influence were to make itself felt over Eastern Europe as well.

The urgent challenge facing world states-

men last week was how to prevent a Greek-Turkish war and a brutal civil war in Cyprus. Now that the Greek colonels (unable any longer to rely on the short-sighted policies of the U.S. State Department) have been swept aside, the immediate task is to make the cease-fire stick in Cyprus and to achieve a new settlement between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The peace of southern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean cannot be assured without such a settlement.

—From the Sunday Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 29, 1899

LONDON—In both Houses of Parliament yesterday, all the talk was about the Transvaal, and, naturally after the very decided attitude of the government as to what Great Britain meant to do as shown in Mr. Balfour's speech the previous day, which went as far as threatening war, the Houses were well-filled, considering so many of the members are away.

Fifty Years Ago

July 29, 1924

PARIS—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, arrived in Paris late yesterday afternoon and for three days will be the guest of the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, while attending numerous meetings which have been arranged by French lawyers with their American colleagues of the American Bar Association.



Of Time and a River of Oil

By C. L. Sulzberger

TAIF, Saudi Arabia.—The particular kind of problem facing Saudi Arabia today hasn't been seen around the Middle East since King Midas ruled Phrygia in what is now Turkey. Everything Midas touched immediately became gold, but the unfortunate ruler soon discovered there were limits to his practical uses.

This country's treasury will soon be that of a modern Phrygia, as petroleum wealth continues to accumulate. Half the industrial world's oil energy will be coming from Saudi Arabia's sparsely populated desert in the predictable future. And money pours in. More than 95 per cent of the national revenue derives from petroleum.

In 1973 this amounted to \$7 billion, or about \$1,000 to every inhabitant. This year the total will approach four times that amount—possibly more, after the state completes nationalization of foreign concessions, already 60 per cent under government ownership. Nationalization should be finished within a few months and that will add to revenues. So, eventually, will use of natural gas now flamed off weekly in utter waste.

But Saudi Arabia cannot possibly spend this income—or even precisely commit it to future projects. Under this year's budget, a minimum of \$13 billion is left over after everything has been paid for, including major national development, all state expenses and a new, enormous foreign aid program, King Faisal's personal pet.

There are no income taxes for Saudis nor any impost (save to corporations), except the annual Islamic religious fee of 2.5 per cent, used as a form of social security. Education is free—including all study in foreign countries—loans for housing and business charge no interest.

Vast funds have been invested in short-term money markets abroad and purchase of foreign (including United States) bonds and equities is about to start. The idea is that sums amassed should not lie fallow.

Yet the problem multiplies immutably. If income quadruples this year could it be doubled again next year? Everything depends on the international energy shortage, on the volume of production and the world price of oil. Were Saudi Arabian production to decline, increased demand must force the world price up. The net result would continue to accumulate gigantic sums.

The reason these cannot yet be wholly committed, much less invested in specific projects, is essentially time. It takes months and months just to decide just what major priorities should be set for development, then it takes more months to find foreign construction companies able to undertake the building of new ports at which required equipment can be unloaded, et cetera.

Another Decade

Moreover, there is a crying shortage of educated and technical cadres in Saudi Arabia itself, despite government efforts to encourage education and the dispatch of hundreds of youngsters to study overseas. Even the air force, the cream of the military establishment, is short on minimal maintenance. It will probably require at least

another decade—if not an entire generation—to create a basic intellectual and industrial infrastructure to enable the country to take off along the broad avenue into the future plotted for it by a handful of brilliant young ministers and officials.

Of course, movement out of an impoverished and archaic past has been notable, as is easily remarked by an observer who has known the country more than a quarter century. But regarding Saudi Arabia's progress is like viewing a glass of water. Is it half full or half empty? That depends on the point in time, between past and future, from which the glass is seen.

Social rigidities imposed by fundamentalist Islamic rule are slowly easing although there is far to go. Women are forbidden to drive cars and in most cities aren't even appear in public without veils. Yet uninhibited smoking is now customary and at certain parties Saudi subjects drink alcohol, women wear wholly Western attire and even dance. Koranic justice is becoming less harsh and Faisal is personally sponsoring female education.

Western films (slightly cut) appear on television. Although gambling is illegal, ferocious poker and bridge games occur. Bootleggers discreetly peddle whisky at \$60 a bottle. Infatuation is rising in a few fields, such as real

estate. The value of Jidda land zoomed last year.

Time, not money, is Saudi Arabia's problem. It cannot spend at home; vast foreign banks are in a dream, waiting for its deposits. The international monetary system remains too confused to sugar the stabilization on which this country counts. Nevertheless, Midas-like pressures of swelling wealth mount incessantly with the outward-flowing river of oil.

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The Malraux View of Europe

PARIS.—There is no such thing as Europe, there never was. It is the last of the great myths. There's a pink spot on the map and then it was decided that there is a Europe because there was a Christianity, Christianity!

That was something important. Europe is a dream: it is a dream for the Europeans and also for everyone else. The Americans imagine that a Europe can be made using the same methods that permitted the creation of the United States.

First, the United States was a small country; it was like Australia. Second, it had a common adversary, which after all is a sufficiently serious matter. The United States was made in opposition to the British Army. If

The following remarks are excerpted from a radio interview with André Malraux, the French novelist, critic, historian and friend of Charles de Gaulle. His translation is by the Paris bureau of The New York Times.

Tomorrow there was a common adversary called Russia, which does not at all appear realistic, or a country in Asia, then perhaps there would be a European possibility.

But people who play with the idea that we are going to make another Switzerland are living in a dream. Beginning with Russia, people have believed that the French Republic would be created, according to the Swiss model. Federation in France had such an importance that we have all but forgotten that July 14 is not at all the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille—it is the anniversary of the federation which then chose Bastille Day.

What remains? There remains (there being no common enemy) the fact that the will to create Europe is something, perfectly positive that we ought to defend.

Thus the first thing to do is to know by what technique we can put into place something unprecedented that would not be an imitation of Switzerland or of the United States but that would be Europe, based on the will to create a Western Europe.

Those who defined the European spirit in opposition to America—don't know what that gave us—proposed an idea that was completely ridiculous in relation to the situation. Today where there exist naturally conflicts of interest, Mr. Kissinger uses this word "leadership" but what does that mean? A directing, an economic directing—that means directing recognized by associates.

Now it is not at all a question of associates. It is a question of knowing whether or not American

companies will continue to money. How do you expect to be leadership among 1 who are saying to them "It's me, not you, who's the bank notes." It's truly a job. But a common action to bring about a sharing of benefits when there is, a question of who will take biggest part. All that hold, cause the French, as the 1 means, have a faulty understanding of the differences between our political histories.

For us the great political story, I mean Alexander, C. Richelieu, even Napoleon, is term politics and it is difficult to hegemony base military power.

Now, something very curious happening with the United States. It is the first country that will have the most powerful in the without having sought it, cause it is perfectly true there has never been a political conquest in the U States. There were episode that doesn't count. America did not enter the great with joy in their hearts; gained little from them. They did not seek to more.

The Treaty of Versailles the Treaty of Trianon are what they are worth, but not true that the United States sought the greatest advantage. They have been made the world by having wanted. It is the first conquest at best price. That is a complete fact. It has never happened before. And the consequence that they have never really historical designs.

I would say, naturally with little humor, that there is American politics. In America there are some very great powers and these powers are gone but not merely economic—they have themselves certain des

Impeachment Question

The Congress on Tri

By James Reston

NEW YORK—After the Judiciary Committee's vote, the question is now up to the House, but one thing is clear, somebody is obviously going to be impeached: the President, the Congress, or the American ideal. The President, the courts, and the press have had their turn. Now the courts, and the press have had their turn. Now the Congress,

The closer President Nixon comes to impeachment, the louder his supporters proclaim his innocence and predict his coming victory on Capitol Hill. This is understandable but a consoling fantasy. It is a strategy of optimistic forecasts and dreadful foreboding: If you say he is innocent, then, somehow, maybe you can make the people believe it. And if he is impeached and convicted, somehow moral damage will be done to the stability of the American system of government. So the President's argument goes.

Even the Wall Street Journal has been lending support to this second point. "The extraordinary stability of the American political system is an invaluable asset to the nation and the world," it said the other day. "And surely this stability is at stake in any impeachment. Surely it is rooted in the principle of fixed terms and in the instinct that the verdict of the last election should not be lightly set aside."

Tug of War

Well, we have all had a tug of war in our mind about all this, but the stability of the American political system surely rests on something more than "fixed terms." It rests primarily on the fixed principles of the law, on the integrity of its people, and on the examples of its leaders.

The outcome of this nightmare of lawlessness and hideous simplicities will break our hearts if we end by convicting Vice-President Agnew for fiddling with his income tax and exiling President Nixon for trifling with our freedom and our ideals.

"What is it that has shaken the nerves of so many?" Walter Lippmann asked many years ago. "It is the doubt whether there exists among the people that trust, in each other which is the first condition of intelligent leadership. That is the root of the matter. The parties near projects, not so important, the fate of the nation does not hang upon any of them. But upon the power of the people to remain united for purposes which they respect, upon their capacity to have faith in themselves and in their objectives, much depends." It is not the facts of the crisis which we

have to fear. They can be endured and dealt with. It is moralism alone that is dangerous.

Mr. Lippmann went on a principle which might be read on Capitol Hill these days. "Those in high places are than the administrators of eminent bureaus. They are than the writers of laws. They are the custodians of a nation's ideals, of the beliefs it cherishes, of its permanent hopes, of faith which makes a nation of a mere aggregation of individuals. They are unfaithful that trust when by word or action they promote a spirit of complacency, evasive and a false."

Intrigues

We have been spending our time in Washington pawing over intrigues of little men, and of people are now, through the law books, but every for loopholes, not trying to be so shrewd, clever and calculating. The echoes of the moral found of the nation in the Judiciary Committee debate least some Republican men seem to remember the Nixon's appeal to the majority is essentially for law and morality.

Besides, the Congress has decided some precedent. It has set the precedent of impeaching and convicting Mr. Nixon, precedent of erasing his name and deciding that a President cannot be dismissed unless proved "beyond reasonable doubt" to be a crook.

There is some force to the argument that "fixed terms" or years for an American President give stability to the system that he cannot be sacked for frivolous reasons. But the little danger that we will another White House gain this one and it is probably great danger to the Republic establish the precedent of a rid of them if we do.

Finally, the stability of American system has survived though Presidents do not complete their "fixed terms," system made provision for a frailty and death, even murder, of which we have more than our share, but system goes on. It is really a little hard asked by President Nixon at supporters to believe, that, essentially to the strength and integrity of the presidency, he has done so much to it. But this is for the Congress to decide, and it is our if it's beginning to get the

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Obituaries

Arthur Watson, U.S. Ex-Envoy to France and IBM Official

NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT).—Arthur K. Watson, 55, who built IBM World Trade Corp. from a subsidiary of the giant International Business Machines in 1949 into a world enterprise with annual revenues of \$2.5 billion in 1970, died Friday in Norwalk (Conn.).

Watson Plans Liberalization of Economy

From Wire Dispatches
IRO, July 28.—Warning that government cannot change overnight, President An-Sadat has set the nation on a path away from wartime austerity. A 70-minute radio and television address last night, Mr. Sadat said that now is the time to align the country's economic, social and educational systems. He warned: "To seek to make public believe that there is a wave of problems overnight, is an exercise in futility."

Mr. Sadat announced that two would be drawn up. One, 18-month transitional plan, begin immediately and end December, 1975, to be followed by a five-year plan.

Importance Emphasized
The success of the transitional plan is important," the President said. "It constitutes a crucial stage from the war economy to a prospects economy."

Mr. Sadat, who devoted his life to internal affairs, said a main goal was to add 400 jobs a year.

He listed four economic priorities: headed by agricultural development. The second priority was industrial expansion in steel, cement, iron and steel, prefabricated houses.

Phosphates Fourth
The third priority was petroleum, refining and petrochemicals. The fourth was phosphates and mining.

He also pledged that by the end of this year the Suez Canal cities, Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, would return to normal.

According to officials here, Port Said and Ismailia were 65 per cent destroyed by Israeli air raids during the last year and 35 per cent destroyed.

He hinted that he might resign as prime minister if the Labor government decided to leave the Common Market and warned that the nation's wounds could not be healed by "ignoring middle opinion, and telling everyone who does not agree with you to go to hell."

An Mikardo, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, said he would have the courage to do those he criticized.

Meanwhile, a public opinion poll given the Conservatives a 6 per cent lead over Labor, according to the Observer newspaper.

The paper says this is the largest margin since the election in 1970, when Labor took power a minority government.

Agaland Ambush
NEW DELHI, July 28 (AP).—Agaland rebels killed 11 police yesterday in an ambush, a report said. Guerrillas in Agaland, a state bordering Bihar, have been fighting Indian since the late 1950s.

San Diego Firemen's Wives Alarmed Over Women on Force

By Everett R. Holmes
SAN DIEGO, July 28 (NYT).—The San Diego Civil Service Commission and the Fire Department have been kept busy in months trying to downsize the force of nearly 300 firemen's wives who are determined to serve the fire station as one of the last bastions of male supremacy.



Arthur K. Watson

Mr. Stouffer, the last member of the family that founded the Stouffer restaurant chain and Stouffer Foods Corp., acquired the baseball team in 1966 and sold it in 1972.

Johanna Davis
NEW YORK, July 28 (NYT).—Johanna Davis, 36, author of the novel "Life Signs" and wife of Peter Davis, producer of the television documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon," died here Thursday after she was struck by a taxi.

Mr. Davis's father, the late Herman Markiewicz, wrote "Citizen Kane" and other motion pictures. She was the niece of Joseph Markiewicz, a Hollywood director, and sister of Frank Markiewicz, campaign assistant for Robert Kennedy and George McGovern, and of Don Markiewicz, a screen and television writer.

"Life signs" her only novel, was favorably reviewed.

Danger to Donors, Users Cited U.S. Shuts Quarter of Firms That Process Blood Plasma

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 28 (NYT).—Within the last year the Food and Drug Administration has ordered the closing of nearly a quarter of all commercial blood-plasma collection and fractionation facilities in the United States for endangering donors and users of the blood products.

The suspension of these facilities, called plasmapheresis establishments, followed FDA inspections. The inspectors found deficiencies in performance serious enough to endanger either the person who gave his blood plasma or the person who would ultimately use it.

Together, the FDA inspected 26 plasmapheresis establishments during the last year and found deficiencies serious enough to warrant suspension of operations in 62 of them. A few of these represent repeat suspensions of the same facility, according to the FDA.

Plasmapheresis is a process by which blood is taken from the donor and is separated into its blood-cell and blood-plasma components. The blood cells are then returned to the donor.

Plasmapheresis is a large-scale enterprise in the United States, largely separate from the collection of whole blood. An FDA official estimated recently that roughly six million pints of plasma are collected yearly, about two-thirds of it for fractionation into medically valuable blood fractions such as gamma globulin and serum albumin.

Since a pint of blood contains about equal amounts of cells and plasma, the six million pints represents the equivalent of donations of about a million pints of blood. Since, however, the person who donates to plasmapheresis is given back his blood cells after

the plasmapheresis donor often gives two pints of blood twice a week, and this is considered safe because the red cells are given back immediately. The rule of thumb for a safe limit on whole-blood donations is one pint every eight weeks.

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The document said inspections by personnel of the Bureau of Biologics have indicated that in some instances donors are not given back their blood cells after the plasmapheresis procedure is completed. This can endanger the donor, a bureau official said, by removing excessive amounts of blood.

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Moderates Reply to 'Leftists'

Mao Comes Under Criticism In Chinese Power Struggle

By Robert S. Elegant

HONG KONG, July 28.—Mao Tse-tung has come under fire in official Communist publications for the first time in nearly a decade.

The moderate Chinese establishment is attacking the party chairman and his "thought" in order to end the battle for power, already somewhat relaxed, by the radical faction. These "extreme leftists" rely heavily upon the chairman's moral backing and his prestige in what appears to be their campaign to topple the administration of Premier Chou En-lai.

Criticizing the authority of Mr. Mao and his philosophy is seen as a last-ditch measure. Such tactics suggested that the schism produced by the current crisis within the Communist leadership may be at least as severe as the contention over power and doctrine which erupted into the "cultural revolution" in 1966. Mr. Mao was also attacked before that upheaval.

Although some articles are more pointed, they are not isolated examples. Both the Peking People's Daily, the organ of the party's central committee, and Red Flag, the party's ideological journal, have recently run a number of similar articles.

Essential Reading
Those publications are the essential reading matter of the "cadres" who dominate China's political life. Their recent articles can only be interpreted as a strong rebuff to the leftists' renewed stress upon the Marxist cult of personality.

The individuals criticized include the chairman's wife, Chiang Ching, who is the Radical's ideological mentor. Also under attack is the entire leftist leadership, which apparently has expressed the intention of purging the Premier and his chief lieutenants.

Mr. Chou appears to have been forced to alter his previous strategy of avoiding direct confrontation. Recent developments have undermined his authority and put him on the defensive.

The 76-year-old Premier had been hospitalized, apparently for a heart condition compounded by liver trouble and the debility of age. The leftists are reportedly mobilizing private armies under their sole control. And those "urban militia" forces reportedly have been ordered to "destroy the enemy," identified as the moderates. Finally, the rash of "big-letter posters" composed by dissidents under leftist inspiration has become a verbal assault on the entire structure of administration and its policies.

Certainly the attack on the chairman was not undertaken lightly. The moral authority of the chairman and the "thought" of Mao Tse-tung is one of the chief pillars of Communist power in China. Mr. Mao was, therefore, kept aloof from the political

battle until the last two weeks. Criticizing Mr. Mao is a critical maneuver in the power struggle. The moderates must now feel they have no choice but to do so.

Their decision confirmed observers' fears that the battle for power, already somewhat relaxed, by the radical faction, these "extreme leftists" rely heavily upon the chairman's moral backing and his prestige in what appears to be their campaign to topple the administration of Premier Chou En-lai.

Criticizing the authority of Mr. Mao and his philosophy is seen as a last-ditch measure. Such tactics suggested that the schism produced by the current crisis within the Communist leadership may be at least as severe as the contention over power and doctrine which erupted into the "cultural revolution" in 1966. Mr. Mao was also attacked before that upheaval.

Although some articles are more pointed, they are not isolated examples. Both the Peking People's Daily, the organ of the party's central committee, and Red Flag, the party's ideological journal, have recently run a number of similar articles.

Essential Reading
Those publications are the essential reading matter of the "cadres" who dominate China's political life. Their recent articles can only be interpreted as a strong rebuff to the leftists' renewed stress upon the Marxist cult of personality.

The individuals criticized include the chairman's wife, Chiang Ching, who is the Radical's ideological mentor. Also under attack is the entire leftist leadership, which apparently has expressed the intention of purging the Premier and his chief lieutenants.

Mr. Chou appears to have been forced to alter his previous strategy of avoiding direct confrontation. Recent developments have undermined his authority and put him on the defensive.

The 76-year-old Premier had been hospitalized, apparently for a heart condition compounded by liver trouble and the debility of age. The leftists are reportedly mobilizing private armies under their sole control. And those "urban militia" forces reportedly have been ordered to "destroy the enemy," identified as the moderates. Finally, the rash of "big-letter posters" composed by dissidents under leftist inspiration has become a verbal assault on the entire structure of administration and its policies.

Certainly the attack on the chairman was not undertaken lightly. The moral authority of the chairman and the "thought" of Mao Tse-tung is one of the chief pillars of Communist power in China. Mr. Mao was, therefore, kept aloof from the political

battle until the last two weeks. Criticizing Mr. Mao is a critical maneuver in the power struggle. The moderates must now feel they have no choice but to do so.

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Firemen Keep The Home Fires Going in Wales

TONYPANDY, Wales, July 28 (Reuters).—After extinguishing a chimney fire here, firemen returned to their station—to find it full of smoke.

In their rush to get to the chimney blaze, the firemen had forgotten to take their supper—fried potatoes—out a window.

The elements of Mr. Thieu's predicament are clear enough: the Paris agreements, which he considered little short of a betrayal of the Americans; the United States' gradual financial and emotional withdrawal from Vietnam, which seems hastened by President Nixon's domestic difficulties and the notorious anti-war sentiment of Congress; a draining war and, most recently, bubbling popular discontent focused on the issue of corruption in government.

Fighting Erupts At Site of Major S. Vietnam Battle

SAIGON, July 28 (Reuters).—Fresh fighting was reported today near the scene of the biggest battle since the 1973 peace agreement.

At the same time, informed sources said a cargo plane chartered by Air America—which has links with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency—was shot down by a heat-seeking missile over the Mekong Delta yesterday.

The Saigon command said it lost 28 men for 14 Communist troops killed in the new fighting near Duc Duc, where a color clash took place last Wednesday in which 1,000 Communist troops were reported to have been killed.

The cargo plane was brought down as it returned from a rice supply mission in Cambodia, the sources in Saigon said. The four Chinese and one Filipino crewmen on the C-123 transport, chartered from Taiwan-based China Airlines, were listed as missing.

In Cambodia, government troops backed by an armored tank force today attacked insurgent forces entering a bridge north of Phnom Penh and killed more than 35 rebels, field reports said.

Castro Discerns Restored Ties

HAVANA, July 28 (Reuters).—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba says there are signs that Venezuela and other Latin American countries may soon restore diplomatic and economic relations broken since 1964.

In a speech marking the anniversary of the Cuban revolution Friday, he said that Venezuelan officials had spoken out publicly in favor of re-establishing ties. Other Latin American nations—which he did not name—have also expressed their readiness to normalize relations with Cuba, "a move which we will sincerely welcome," Mr. Castro said.

Others maintain that Mr. Thieu chose to weaken the Democracy party because the continuing war guarantees that there will be no election struggle with the Communists. In addition, it is said, the President believes that both Communist and non-Communist opponents have infiltrated it.

Some Vietnamese maintain that the 51-year-old President, a former general, is troubled by vague parallels with the last years of President Ngo Dinh Diem, who was isolated from reality or a palace guard led by his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu. Nhu was founder of the government-supported Cao Lao party, which the Democracy party resembles in some respects.

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News Analysis

Thieu Dominance Has Ebbed In the 18 Months Since Truce

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, July 28 (NYT).—The 18 months since the signing of the Paris peace agreement have subtly eroded President Nguyen Van Thieu's personal dominance of the South Vietnamese political scene.

As perceiver of diplomatic and informed Vietnamese, Mr. Thieu has both voluntarily and involuntarily surrendered power to those around him. While his administration still runs the country as well—or as badly—as it always has, he no longer directs affairs of state through a network of assistants personally loyal to him.

The elements of Mr. Thieu's predicament are clear enough: the Paris agreements, which he considered little short of a betrayal of the Americans; the United States' gradual financial and emotional withdrawal from Vietnam, which seems hastened by President Nixon's domestic difficulties and the notorious anti-war sentiment of Congress; a draining war and, most recently, bubbling popular discontent focused on the issue of corruption in government.

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Greatest Peril in India, Africa

A Global 'Hunger Problem' Now Threatens Mass Famine

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT).—From drought-stricken Africa to the jittery Chicago grain market, from worried government offices in Washington to the partly filled granaries of India, the long-predicted world crisis is beginning to take shape as one of the greatest problems the world has had to face in modern times.

With growing frequency, a variety of individual experts and relevant organizations are warning that a major food shortage is developing, which is almost certain to threaten the lives of millions in the next year or two. They urge international action to prevent a short-term crisis from becoming chronic.

Because of the complexity of the problem and because of increasing interdependence in matters of food, fertilizer, energy and raw materials, many authorities see a need to develop effective international institutions.

Population Problem

Even so, the problem of population remains.

"I don't think there's any solution to the world food situation unless we get population stabilized," said Sterling Wortman, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation. "Those of us who have been working to increase the food supply have never assumed we were doing any more than buying time."

A fertilizer shortage has already stunted India's latest wheat crop and will probably reduce the succeeding crops so severely that by this autumn India could be in a famine. Unless vast international aid is forthcoming, Norman Borlaug, the Nobel Prize-winning developer of high-yielding wheat, has forecast from 10 million to 50 million persons could starve to death in India in the next 12 months.

While there have always been famines and warnings of them, food experts generally agree that the situation now is substantially different for these reasons:

• World population is expanding by larger numbers each year, especially in the poor countries. Last year, the population increased by 67 million, the largest

increase in history. It has doubled since the end of World War II.

• While agricultural production has generally kept pace, it has done so by increasing reliance on new high-technology forms of farming that are now threatened by shortages of fertilizer and energy and soaring prices of raw materials.

• U.S. grains reserves that once made it possible to send emergency food to stricken areas are now largely depleted. The huge American farm "surpluses" that were so controversial in the 1960s have long since been given away, sold or eaten. The world stockpile of grain that, in 1961, was equivalent to 95 days of world consumption, has fallen to less than a 26-day supply.

• As the Arab oil embargo hastened the beginning of the energy crisis, so a major global shortage of fertilizer, precipitated by the oil squeeze, is cutting into this year's agricultural production in several populous countries.

• The lack of fertilizer and rain in some areas are bringing the world to a food crisis sooner than had been expected a year or two ago.

In parts of Asia and in Latin America where supply has long barely met and sometimes failed to meet demand, people are beginning to experience unusually severe food shortages. The food available has become so costly that the meagerest of meals for millions of poor families takes from 80 per cent to 100 per cent of their incomes.

And the long drought continues in Africa. International relief agencies forecast that the effects in coming months could be more severe than ever because the people have been weakened by previous years of deprivation.

Consumption Up

Before this year is out, many food experts fear soaring food consumption will have overtaken the slightly rising curve of food production for the majority of the world's people.

Many food and international relief experts say privately that they are not optimistic about how fast the rich countries will respond to a large famine. "It may take 50 million or 100 million

deaths before people are moved to find some kind of effective, long-term solution," a foundation official said.

Adelke Boerma, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, said that the international community must soon come to terms with "the stark realities."

"Remember," Mr. Boerma said, "that for one thing prolonged deprivation leads people to desperation. Desperation often leads them to violence. And violence, as we all know, thrives on enlarged prospects of breaking down restraints including those of national frontiers."

Mr. Borlaug often warns of the same thing when he says, "You can't build peace on empty stomachs."

The growing food shortage began to become critical in 1972, when a lack of rain in many countries led to poor crops. World grain production fell 4 per cent, significant because the demand for food grows by 2 per cent each year.

Billion Hungry

The Overseas Development Council, a private group that studies the world food situation, estimates that one billion people suffer serious hunger at least part of the year. The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that 400 million people are malnourished but adds that "a less conservative definition [of malnutrition] might double the figure."

According to the World Health Organization 10 million children under the age of 5 are chronically and severely malnourished and 90 million more are moderately affected. The organization's figures show that of all the deaths in the poor countries, more than half occur among children under five and perhaps as many as 75 per cent of the deaths are due to malnutrition complicated by infection.

While a long-term solution of the crisis depends on changes in the policies and practices of most



Associated Press.

Women and children in India's Gaya district plant rice during the monsoon season.

the crisis depends on changes in the policies and practices of most

countries, the short-term solutions depend on U.S. policy, many authorities feel.

More than many people realized, it was American surpluses that stood as the world's buffer between enough to eat and famine from the mid-1950s to the 1970s. Now there is controversy over whether the United States should re-establish large grain reserves or contribute to a proposed world

granary for famine-stricken nations.

The debate includes concern over the impact of an American reserve on domestic prices, with the perennial conflict between farmers who want to sell for high prices and consumers who want to buy for low.

Although many food experts see a reserve as essential, most agree that even the vast productivity of American farms cannot forever make up the world's food

deficits. Population is growing too large.

While every country produces all or most of the food it consumes, only a handful produce enough to export. Besides the United States, the major exporters include Canada, Australia and Argentina.

For the long-term solution, few experts see any realistic solution other than to intensify agriculture in the developing countries.

State Dept. Sees a Crisis

U.S. Officials Divided On Food Aid to World

By Leslie H. Galt

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A dispute is under way in the Nixon administration over whether to nearly double U.S. food aid to foreign countries, according to administration officials.

The State Department says it is deeply concerned over the hunger of millions in tropical Africa, South Asia and the Central American-Caribbean area and wants food aid to those areas increased as part of a \$1.6-billion program.

But the Treasury Department, the Office of Management and Budget and the Council of Economic Advisors oppose the move, maintaining that it would intensify inflation.

Agriculture Department officials have played down the problem, suggesting that other countries do some belt-tightening. In fact, few in the administration agree on the extent of world hunger.

A high Agriculture Department official said Secretary Earl Butts would delay his decision until Aug. 10, when reports are due on the U.S. harvest and on a survey of world need. However, officials of other departments say they are against any added aid on budgetary and fiscal grounds. The Treasury position is described by a high official as flexible, with particular interest in grain exports for cash.

Some See Crisis

A number of State Department officials say the world situation is nearing crisis proportions because of the increase in food and fuel prices, fertilizer shortages, population growth, poor harvests in less developed countries and virtually no American reserve grain stocks.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pledged to the United Nations in April that a major effort would be made on food aid. But officials of other departments are somewhat skeptical about his concern, noting that nearly half the current program is devoted to South Vietnam and Cambodia.

An aid increase which would require no congressional action for the 30-year-old Food for Peace law, originally enacted to dispose of American surpluses. The out-

lay for the current program is \$801.7 million.

If the government decides to provide more food aid, it would have to enter the grain market. Ordinarily, the effect would be to raise prices or at least halt downward trend.

Harvest Uncertain

During the last few months bumper crops have been predicted for wheat, corn and rice, with surplus that could be funneled into aid without having much effect on domestic prices. But only the rice crop seems to have come up to expectations. Official predictions for the wheat and corn harvests have been adjusted downward and prices have begun to rise in the last few weeks.

This uncertain domestic situation, coupled with Mr. Kissinger's pledge to the UN and a balance-of-payments problem involving increased oil prices, set the stage for the dispute over food aid.

State Department officials are arguing for additional aid totaling \$500 million to \$600 million depending on the grain harvest in India. The State Department proposal would raise food aid to approximately 1972 levels.

Treasury and Office of Management and Budget officials are against any added aid on budgetary and fiscal grounds. The Treasury position is described by a high official as flexible, with particular interest in grain exports for cash.

Fear Reaction

The Council of Economic Advisors, officials said, was arguing against an increase on the grounds that grain prices would rise, slowing the American economy. A new Agriculture Department study, officials said, shows that while present food-aid outlays will not have an impact on domestic prices, additional aid would.

As for Mr. Kissinger's position, officials of other agencies point to the State Department effort to include a large new program for Egypt, not regarded as one of the neediest countries. While officials would not disclose the exact figure, they hinted that it would be around \$100 million. In addition to \$250 million being requested in the foreign aid bill.

Rick Blust, 1961-74: The Short Life and Death of an American Boy

By Richard E. Meyer

CINCINNATI (AP).—He lived to be almost 13 years old.

Boy Scout, altar boy, he grew up in white, middle-class America. He played football and baseball. His mother, two brothers and sister loved him.

On a sunny afternoon in suburban Cincinnati, he walked down his favorite road in the neighborhood, his house, climbed a tree, knotted a rope and hanged himself.

In the last year, at least 510 others as young as Rick Blust killed themselves in the United States. Reported suicides among the very young have more than doubled in 20 years; even adjusted for population growth, the rate has climbed.

Richard Blust Jr. was born July 26, 1961, in the Cincinnati suburb of Clifton. One month after his first birthday, his parents, Pat and Richard Blust, presented him with a brother, Jeff. The two boys would become good friends.

When Rick was two or a little older, Grandma Kuehnert, in charge of the labors at McGregors, the sporting goods company which made uniforms for the Cincinnati Reds, presented Rick and Jeff with baseball uniforms of their own, cut up the Reds' extra uniforms from the Reds' own cloth.

Almost from the day he was married, Richard Blust worked with Boy Scouts, first as an assistant scoutmaster for five years, then as a scoutmaster for five.

toddler, he took them along to Scout meetings.

In the second grade, Rick entered St. Catherine's School, in the parish where the Blusts had moved in the suburb of Westwood. His father became a volunteer football coach in St. Catherine's growing athletic program.

Rick Blust was big enough to play second level, or "pony," football. But he got paired in practice against a youngster everybody called Mugsy. "After Mugsy kind of tore him up a few times, he decided that maybe he ought to play 'bandits' a year and kind of find out what it's all about first," his father remembers. "Bandits" are the beginners.

"That kinda bugged the devil out of me," Rick's father says. Richard Blust thinks he probably told his son he was disappointed. "But Rick says, 'Well, I just don't want to play "pony" ball. I'm just not good enough. And it was probably a good choice on his part. But that was at the stage when I really wanted him to be the best football player in the world, you know.'"

Rick preferred quieter pursuits. He started a stamp collection. At 7, he caught his first fish—a little bluegill he tugged from the lake at Houston Woods State Park on a camping trip with his family.

In 1969, when he was 8 years old, Rick joined the Cub Scouts and he met Vic Caproni, who would become his assistant scoutmaster. Just before becoming a full-fledged Boy Scout, Rick was given Cub Scouting's highest award the Arrow of Light.

Rick was graduated from the "bandits" after a year of learning the fundamentals of football. He played "pony" football for two years and he found himself paired off against Mugsy again.

Richard Blust resigned himself: "Rick didn't mind getting knocked down, getting blocked out and all that kind of stuff; but he just didn't have the 'what's the killer instinct.'"

In school, Rick got average good grades.

Served Mass

He received his first communion, was confirmed and learned how to serve mass. He was a faithful altar boy who kept his serving appointments on holidays and vacations, but he wasn't above draining the last few drops of altar wine or cloving with the incense in the vestry.

By 1972, when he was 11, Rick was on his way toward his most important goal: to become an Eagle Scout. By now his father was a Scout commissioner and went along with Rick and his troop on most of their hikes and campsouts. He counseled Rick on five of the dozen merit badges he earned.

"Rick went after the merit badges that took a little more brains and thought," says Mr. Caproni. "He was sensitive—not a rough kid. He wasn't a real loner, but he wasn't outgoing as much as some of the other kids. He liked to be with the other boys and the group. But there were a lot of older boys and younger ones, and he was

in between. That's one of the reasons he had no real close buddies. I can't really remember ever seeing him with any close buddy."

At home, Rick and his brother Jeff started a beer-can collection. Rick learned to play chess. He got a 10-speed bicycle for Christmas and he went on a month-long camping trip to California with the whole family: Jeff, sister Pam and his younger brother, Scotty. Everybody visited Disneyland.

Back home, Pat and Richard Blust noticed something—Jeff was always outside playing baseball with the kids in the neighborhood, but Rick preferred being alone, working on Scout projects or watching color television. His father thought it was because the other children made up street rules for their game, and Rick insisted on playing by the correct rules.

By now Rick's father was athletic director at St. Catherine's. During the 1972-73 school year, Rick played "pee-wee" football, one level above "pony." So did Mugsy. "Rick always fought him off, but he'd get beat all the time," his father says. "There'd be nights when Rick'd say, 'Oh, he really wiped me out!'"

It didn't frighten Rick to get hit, says coach Don Ricketts. "However, some boys, they go out and they look to hit the other kid. He wasn't that way. In 'pee-wee' I guess he was the biggest kid, but he just wasn't that aggressive."

One October evening, he came home from practice smiling. "What happened?" asked his father.

"Boy, I really wiped him out tonight. I really got him."

Rick meant Mugsy. It was probably the only time that ever happened, Richard Blust says. Rick never missed a Scout meeting. He added up the requirements to become an Eagle Scout, allotted himself so much time to accomplish each and put himself on a rigid schedule.

"Rick was really good at scouting," says Richard Blust, "and I really had a lot of pride in that."

He didn't go in for Scout roughhousing or free-for-alls. "Rick had sort of soft feelings," Mr. Caproni remembers. "He was a very personal boy."

He stuck up for the guys who were being picked on. During the district camporee in Mount Airy Forest, there were a couple of kids who—well, they weren't momma's boys, but they just didn't know how to handle themselves and take care of themselves. A lot of the boys preferred to tent with other kids. But

Rick said, 'Well, I'll go with them.'"

Least fail, Rick's father told him he had to play a fall sport. "I was thinking in terms of football," says Richard Blust. But St. Catherine's had started soccer and Rick said he would rather play that.

"He was aggressive on the soccer team," says football coach Bob Sontag. But soccer was not the prestige sport at St. Catherine's. "Football at St. Catherine's is king," says Dick Horton, a history teacher.

Mr. Caproni discounts any attempt by Richard Blust to pressure his son to play football. But he adds: "There probably was some pressure in the situation. His father is athletic director. The situation says, 'Hey, how come you're not playing Rick?'"

Rick got a summer job working in an office and began a newspaper route.

School was not going well. Rick was not doing his homework for language arts and was getting a failing grade.

His teacher told Pat and Richard Blust that their son's grades were falling.

"Hey, is something bothering you?" Rick's father asked him. "No," Rick said.

"Hey, you know, if you fail anything, you're going to be grounded in the yard the whole summer."

Grades Down

In Mr. Horton's history class, Rick slipped slightly in his marks. "In the last few weeks, he didn't talk as much," Mr. Horton remembers. "He didn't participate. And his dry wit was no longer as present."

Although Rick was never what Mr. Horton calls "Joe Popularity," he was well liked—and he was good friends with at least two boys.

But Richard Blust was unaware that Rick had any close friends. He never went to any of his friends' houses to play, and never invited any of them to his house to play, the father says.

With spring came baseball, and a peak of activity in the Blust household. Rick played on an intermediate-ability team. He was a starter. But manager Carl Buschbacher says: "I'm not sure he really liked sports, at least not baseball. He wasn't that enthusiastic about it."

By now Richard Blust headed in his spare time an athletic organization at St. Catherine's that totaled 110 coaches, almost all of them fathers who had volunteered. Four football teams, 14 baseball teams, 10 basketball

teams, track, soccer, softball, volleyball, the parish sports budget totaled \$11,491.

Rick's father says: "This year I think he wanted to play soccer again. But I told him that there wasn't any way, because in high school, well, he's just not going to be a soccer man... because he's plain too big, and never was real fast... I still had the hopes that this year he would finally find out, with the size and all on his side, that he would become more aggressive..."

Rick Blust, 12 years old, stood 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighed 140 pounds.

"Rick, you ready for football?" coach Sontag asked him. "You ought to play. Get some fundamentals. You're gonna be a big kid, you can make tackle."

A friend remembers Rick saying: "My dad wants me to play football, but I'd rather play soccer."

Two weeks before the end of school, Mr. Horton asked him: "Rick, you gonna play football?" "Yeah, I guess I have to," he said. "My dad wants me to lose 10 pounds because of the weight limit."

Rick put himself on a schedule. Across the top of a piece of notebook paper he marked pieces for the dates of each day until fall. Beneath that, he charted sit-ups, bench presses, snatches, lifts, push-ups, windmills, jumping jacks. He measured an oval in his backyard with a tape and started running laps.

On Sunday, May 26, Rick helped haul stones and build form for the concrete foundation to a utility shed-workshop his father was putting up behind the house. He hurt his back and missed school on Monday.

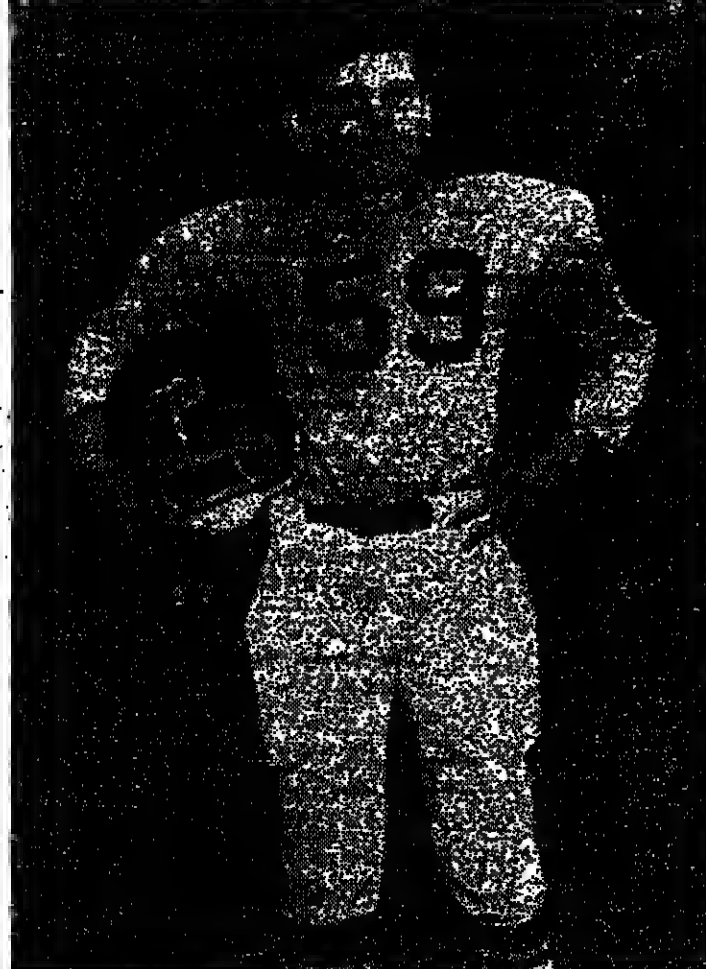
He missed baseball practice, too. That was the second time—the first had been a short while before when he had to stay home with Pam and Scotty while his mother took Jeff to the doctor.

"Then he didn't show up for one of our games," says the baseball manager.

On Saturday, June 1, Rick's father took him to a Scout show. That evening Rick worked on his personal management merit badge, for which he drew up a budget. It set a fixed amount—inside each month for a trip to a Scout ranch.

On Sunday, June 2, Rick helped clean the family camper for a Scout canoe trip the coming weekend. He wire-brushed the rust from its wheels and painted them white.

On Monday, June 3, he rode his bicycle in front of his house, hit a hole in the pavement and pitched over the handle bars. A



Associated Press.

Rick Blust at 11.

neighbor was sure he had been hurt, but he got up, looked around to be certain nobody had seen him and got back on his bike. A pedal was bent.

On Tuesday, June 4, two days before the end of school, he was kept after school to finish an assignment.

Rick walked home and called his father at work.

"I just want to tell you that Monday I wrecked my bike."

"Oh? Did you get hurt?"

"Yeah, I hurt my hand, and you know, it's pretty sore. I think I might have broken it."

Richard Blust did not think it was all that bad, or his son would have mentioned it before. He and Rick talked about the bicycle. Rick's father remembers saying, "We'll take a look at it, and if you broke it that means you're going to have to pay for it."

Rick said: "You know, I can't play ball, so I don't want to go to practice."

Well, you know, I think you ought to go, because you've missed here a few times and if you're going to be part of the team, you've got to go to practice, too."

"Well, I'm not gonna take my glove."

"I think that you ought to take the glove and all and just go on up."

Rick handed the telephone receiver to his mother, and she hung it up. Rick walked out the back door, went to the garage found a rope, carried it down the stairs to a dead tree in the woods. His father found his body the next morning. The baseball glove was nearby.

"Not infrequently, suicides are caused by intense anger or frustration," says Dr. Pedro Hagman, a pediatric psychiatrist at the University of Cincinnati. "Because this anger or frustration is addressed at people who are very important, children have a lot of guilty feelings about them. And then, because of the guilty feelings, and because the anger or frustration has to come out in some way, they might try to take it out on themselves... even with a token gesture, or going through the motions... maybe with a fantasy that they'll be rescued at the last minute... And they'll do it thinking, 'everybody will see how unhappy I am and they'll learn and give in to what I'm unhappy about...'"

It would have been impossible, he said, to predict Rick's fate.



The Blust home in a Cincinnati suburb.

	Sales by		Net	
Bonds	\$1,000	High Low Last	chgs	
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

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Information: Trust Corporation of Bahamas, Limited, P.O. Box N-778, Nassau, Bahamas
FCE Quotations
July 29, 1974 — 1974 — 1973 —
DJIA bid 780.75 775.75 770.75
FTI bid 249.25 248.25 247.25
TKD bid 400.00 395.00 390.00
454.43 offer 450.00 445.00 440.00
Rules & regulations available from:
Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Amsterdam, Select 1670, Schiedamschen 20, 1017 CA, Amsterdam

New York Bond Sales
(Continued From Page 8)
Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last CHrg

TWA 6 1/2% 7/29	25 31	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/4
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TWA 6 1/2% 7/29	27 31	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/4
TWA 6 1/2% 8/29	27 31	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/4
TWA 6 1/2% 9/29	27 31	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/4
TWA 6 1/2% 10/29	27 31	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/4
TWA 6 1/2% 11/29	27 31	28 1/2	28 1/2	1/4

By Will Weng

C F		C F	
AI GARY	24 24 Clear	MADRID	27 27 Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	17 08 Cloudy	MILAN	29 84 Clear
ATLANTA	27 01 Clear	MOSCOW	29 84 Clear
BALTIMORE	27 06 Clear	MOSCOW	29 84 Cloudy
BEIRUT	28 34 Clear	MUNICH	24 70 Overcast
BELGRADE	28 82 Clear	NEW YORK	24 74 Sunny
BOMBAY	28 04 Clear	PARIS	24 74 Cloudy
BRAZILIA	18 13 Clear	PARIS	16 81 Cloudy
BURBANK	28 82 Cloudy	PARIS	24 74 Cloudy
CAMBRIDGE	27 04 Variable	PARIS	24 74 Cloudy
CINCINNATI	27 81 Cloudy	ROME	27 81 Clear
COPENHAGEN	28 08 Cloudy	ROME	27 81 Cloudy
DALLAS DFW	28 19 Clear	ST. LOUIS	27 83 Cloudy
DALLAS FNT	28 19 Clear	TEHRAN	27 83 Variable
DENVER	18 65 Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28 80 Clear
FLORENCE	21 58 Clear	TEL AVIV	28 80 Clear
GUANGZHOU	21 58 Clear	VIENNA	26 79 Cloudy
HANOI	21 10 Clear	VIENNA	26 79 Cloudy
HELSINKI	16 01 Clear	WASHINGTON	21 74 Cloudy
HONGKONG	25 77 Clear	WASHINGTON	21 74 Cloudy
HONGKONG	25 77 Overcast	ZURICH	25 77 Clear
LONDON	21 58 Clear		
LONDON	21 58 Rain		
LOS ANGELES	21 58 Clear		

*Overcast
 *1100 GMT. ending 1100 GMT.
 *1100 GMT. ending 1100 GMT.

[illegible]

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By Newgate Callendar

LILLIAN O'Donnell has created a lady cop in her New York police book "R-A-P-E" in "Dial 57 R-A-P-E" (Putnam's, \$5.95). Norah Mulcahane is back, competent and sensitive, working with the Rape Analysis and Investigation Squad. She has a personal involvement this time, for the victim lives in her building on West 83d Street, off Riverside Drive.

O'Donnell's books about Norah Mulcahane have been widely praised, and for good reason. The backgrounds are authentic, and the author has a real admiration for the New York Police Department without being slushy about it. Norah herself is a sympathetic character; a handsome girl working in a man's world, determined not to be pushed around. She also has an ongoing romance with one of the NYPD's finest. "Dial 57 R-A-P-E" is a hard book to resist.

To exact a particular kind of revenge—to each according to his needs. Some of this is pretty strong stuff; sadists will love it. The basic situation is rather contrived, but Hayes is a fine storyteller and his characters are believable. His portrait of the arrogant, evil police chief is especially effective.

A. J. Langguth's "Marksmen" (Harper & Row, \$6.95) has its points of interest. Basically it is a story of the psychological crisis in a man's life. This man gets involved with a radical left group. The target is a rightist demagogue. Langguth bows his nose down with backgrounds that try to establish his hero's psychological mood. But more than enough interest is sustained to keep the reader peering about the outcome. And there is something of a trick ending that works out fine.

The world of country music

The O'Donnell series is one of the best of its kind, ever so much better than the San Francisco procedurals by Collin Wilcox featuring Lieut. Hastings. The latest, Wilcox, "Long Way Down" (Random House, \$4.95), is well enough plotted but is absolutely blighted by the author's inept prose style. He has no ear for dialogue, and he is even worse when he gets into *Fancy Writing*. "The last word, both a shriek and a whisper, reverberated in the darkness like the distant cry of a wounded animal." That's a nice trick, the shriek-whisper.

"The Long Dark Night" by Joseph Hayes (Purness's, \$3.95) is one of those books that aims at a wholesale accumulation of terrible events. And Hayes largely succeeds. He has written a novel about the return of a man who has served time for a rape he did not commit. Now a raging madman, he seeks out every person who had a hand in sending him up and, in one crazy night, tries

In "Surrounded," he works with two partners to rob an exclusive shopping mall. Things go haywire, and they get trapped by the police. Tucker has to think his way out—and he does, of course. Something of a Raffles, the hero of this series is everybody's dream of the lean, handsome, superconfident criminal. Coffey, however, is a competent rather than imaginative writer, and both the hero and the plotting are one great extended cliché.

By Robert Byrne

For inexperienced players there is nothing very exciting about winning a pawn, mainly because utilizing such a small material advantage to decide a game can present difficult problems.

In winning solely on the advantage of a pawn, the first objective should be to eliminate any side issues that could obscure the results. The complexities of a middle game should be reduced by exchanging as much material as possible and thus taking the game into the ending.

However, the technique of simplification is virtually a game in itself. Merely offering to exchange will not do the trick, since an alert opponent will not comply; it is necessary to discover a way to force the opponent to exchange.

LILIEDAHL/BLACK

BROWNE/WHITE

Position after 19 N-Q5

queenside pawns, the American grandmaster's shot, 19 N-Q5, distinguished him at once. There was no way for Liliedahl to keep from losing a pawn, and 19...R-B2: 20 QxP was far worse than 19...P-N3.

Setting Up Target

In order to succeed in this, points of attack must be created in the enemy position. Then, when the defending pieces intercept the attackers, the desired exchanges can be brought about.

What part in such strategy does the queen play? If it can be converted into a passed pawn, it will further tie down the defender's pieces, setting them up for additional exchanges.

An excellent demonstration of how these methods work was given by Yngve Browne against Earl Liljedahl in the United States-Sweden match in the international team tournament in Nice.

Ever since the 19th Spassky-Fischer match game in Iceland, the greatest attention has been fastened on 10...P-Q4; 11-B-E5; N-K5; 12, Exd3...N-E5, Liljedahl's avoidance of 7...f4 in favor of the older 10...N-B3 should have meant that he had some new idea for safeguarding Black's exposed center pawns after 18 QR-Q1.

But if he was relying on 18...QR4 to tie Browne's QN to the defense of the

No Choice

In playing 22 Q-QxP, Browne already envisioned the position after 26 R/1 x P, where White's doubled rooks on the seventh rank forced a R-R3, which in turn enabled Browne to compel the exchange of queens by 27 Q-Q2 Liljedahl could not go into 28...RxP3; 29 RxB, Rx3; 30 RxB, R/1-B7; 31 R-QPch, K-N1; 32 R-Q/R7-N7ch, K-B1; 33 R-N4, which is too easy for White. For the same reason, 28...B-E5, 29 B-R3 was useless for Black.

Browne's 31 R-N5! not only forced the exchange of a pair of rooks, but after 32 PxR, he got a decisive passed pawn. It was impossible for Liljedahl to resist by 31...P-N3, because 32 B-Q7, R-Q1: 33 R/5x R, ExR; 34 R-KB7 would win still more material.

After the exchange of the last rooks at move 36, Liljedahl was done for, especially since Browne's accurate 37 P-B5! prevented any white-square blockade on the king-side. Since Liljedahl could not cope with 44 K-N5, he had to give up.

ALEKHINE DEFENSE					
Browne White	Ljudekal Black	Browne White	Ljudekal Black	Browne White	Ljudekal Black
1 P-K4	N-KB3	16 P-QN3	NxB	31 R-N5	RxR
2 P-Q5	N-Q4	17 QxN	Q-Q2	32 PxR	R-QN1
3 P-Q4	N-Q5	18 P-Q1	N-Q2	33 P-Q4	R-K2
4 N-KB3	N-N5	19 P-Q3	ExN	34 P-N7	K-K2
5 B-K2	P-K3	20 QxN	R-R2	35 R-R8	B-R2
6 N-KB3	B-K4	21 P-Q4	OR-KB1	36 RxR	RxR
7 O-O	B-K2	22 QxP	P	37 P-B3	N-N3
8 P-B4	N-N3	23 R-N1	QxP	38 P-B6	K-N1
9 N-B3	O-O	24 K-R-N1	O-B7	39 K-K2	K-K2
10 N-B3	N-B3	25 N-B3	P-B7	40 P-Q4	K-K3
11 PxP	PxP	26 R-T/P	R-B4	41 P-B4	P-P4
12 P-Q5	BxN	27 Q-Q2	O-O	42 K-K3	PxP
13 BxB	N-E4	28 RxQ	B-R4	43 K-B4	Resigns
14 BxB	R-E4	29 P-B3	P-B4		
15 B-N4	P-K3	30 P-B4	P-R4		

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A New Ministry for France

Françoise Giroud

A New Ministry for France

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